SPRUNG AS A WITNESS. This Sur rised as Well as Angered Counsel for the Accused Contractors-Mr. Westcott Tells of the Unwilling Part He Played in Juggling the Money His Son-in-Law Made Out of the Alleged Harbor Swindles.

Robert F. Westcott, father-in-law of Oberlin M. 'arter, now serving sentence at the Fort Leavenworth military prison for having defrauded the Government while he was in charge of engineering operstions in Savannah harbor, was the principal witness before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday in [the proceedings by which it is sought to remove John F. Gaynor, William T. Gaynor, E. H. Gaynor and Benjamin D. Greene, the contractors charged with conspiracy with Capt. Carter, to the jurisdiction of the United States Court of Georgia, in which State their crime is said to have been committed. Kellogg,Rose & Smith, counsel for the defendants, were quite unprepared for the appearance of Mr. Westcott as a witness, and they said so with much feeling. United States District Attorney Erwin of Georgia made no public explanation for baying kept Mr. Westcott's appearance as a surprise, but said outside the

It will be remembered that while the court of inquiry was investigating Capt. Carter's conduct at Savannah and later when Capt. Carter was on trial before a court-martial, Mr. Westcott's testimony was diligently sought by the prosecution. Capt. Carter asserted that the large sums of money which had been in his ossession during his service at Savannah belonged to Mr. Westcott and that he was himself a poor man. The prosecutors of Capt Carter contended that the only way in which Such large sums of money in Carter's possession could be accounted for was by assuming that had been dishonestly acquired by Carter by conspiracy with the contractors who were doing the work which he supervised. The testimony of Mr. Westcott would have at once determined whether Capt. Carter was telling the truth when he said that disbursements were made on behalf of his father-in-law. But Mr. Westcott was in Europe and would not come into the jurisdiction of the court.

J. W. O. Sterly, chief clerk in the Engineers' Department at Savannah, was the first witness of the day. There was some delay in calling another witness, and Mr. Rose and Mr. Kellogg rather twitted Mr. Erwin about it. Mr. Erwin went into the corridor smiling grimly and at once returned with Mr. Westcott and his attorney, Henry L. Stimson, who is a law partner of Secretary of War Root. Capt. Carter was appointed to be the Military

Attaché at the Court of St. James in the summer of 1897. He had been at his new post only a few days when his successor at Savannah, Capt. Gillette, discovered a state of affairs in the Government work there that called for an investigation of Capt. Carter's conduct. A board of inquiry was appointed and Capt. Carter at once returned to this country. The examination of Mr. Westcott began with the questions about events immediately following Capt. Carter's return to this country. Mr. Erwin asked him when he first had any talk with Capt. Carter about his troubles. Mr. Westcott, who was clearly nervous and unhappy, said that Carter had said nothing about the cause for his return from England at first. His first intimation that anything out of the way had happened was when Carter telegraphed to him to come to Washington. He found Carter there. They had lunch together and Carter said that he had asked his father-in-law to come to Washington because he was lonely and wanted company. They returned at once to New York. On their arrival Mr. Westcott said Carter told him that he was in trouble. He said that he was afraid that he would be arrested on account of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, and that in that case all his papers would be seized by the Government. He asked Mr. Westcott to take charge for him certain stocks and bonds of great value. Mr. Westcott said that he at first refused to have anything to do with the property, as he had some doubt as to how much its possession might implicate him in any proceedings that

might be taken against Carter. Carter then told him, he continued, that the stocks and bonds had already been turned over by Carter to Greene and the Gaynors and that he did not care to have them keep so much, that it might be difficult for him to reclaim. Upon these representations Mr. Westcott consented to receive the papers after receiving the advice of his counsel, Thomas Thacher, that he might do so without entangling himself. He telephoned to Greene, who was at the Hoffman House, asking for a meeting for the handing over of the securities. Greene and the Gaynors showed some reluctance in meeting his requests, but after a few days Greene appeared at Westcott's city house with all the securities, amounting to about \$450,000. Greene Mr. Westcott sald, wanted to leave the bonds there but Westcott, would not have them in the house when anybody beside himself knew they were there. Mr. Westcott said this with a grin. were there. Mr. westcott said this with a grin, the then compelled Greene to accompany him downtown to the vaults at 142 Broadway, where the securities were placed in a box hired by Mr. Westcott. Afterward, when he had learned more about the way in which Carter had acquired these bonds, Mr. Westcott, by advice of counsel, returned them to Carter, taking a receipt for them. The receipt was put in evidence.

dence.

Mr. Westcott told how the Greene-Gaynor people had attempted to convince him that he was a partner in the Atlantic Contracting Company. The counsel of the accused men visited his counsel, he said, and tried to secure from him an acknowledgment that he was a partner in the concern. At last Greene admitted in the presence of Mr. Thatcher that Mr. Westcott had never been a partner in the contracting firm and that the only object of getting him to say that he had been a member was to saye Carter.

getting him to say that he had been a member wasto save Carter.

After that, Mr. Westcott said, Carter and the others asked him to go before the court of inquiry and state that all the great sums which passed through Carter's hands belonged to Westcott and had been handled by Carter merely as Westcott's attorney. "I told them," said the witness, "that I couldn't do that. It would have been a lie; I couldn't swar to what I knew was a lie. They kept after me all the time and I went to Europe and stayed until it was all over."

was all over."

District Attorney Erwin then began to bring out the business relations between Carter and Mr. Westcott. He showed that in several cases where Carter had bought pieces of property in the name of Robert F. Westcott, the property in the name of Robert F. Westcott, the property had afterward been transferred to Carter, and Carter had paid Mr. Westcott for it in full. He also testified that bonds which Carter had bought for Mr. Westcott had also been transferred to Carter upon the payment of the price of the bends to Mr. Westcott, Mr. Westcott's testimony showed that while Carter had full authority to use Mr. Westcott bank account as be pleased, large sums of money, of which Mr. Westcott had ne knowledge, were added to the account in his absence and used in his name. These sums were withdrawn afterward and made over to Carter, to whom they belonged. In this way Mr. Westcott's accounts, which were in evidence, showed that Westcott had made loans to various sub-contractors in Savannah to carry on their work. Mr. Westcott said yesterday that he had never heard of these people and knew nothing of the loans.

Mr. Kellogg remarked once or twice during the examination that he wished he might have District Attorney Erwin then began to bring Mr. Kellogg remarked one or twice during the examination that he wished he might have the examination that he wished he might have known the witness was coming. He was not satisfied with the way in which the District Attorney brought out some of the testimony and constantly accused him of leading the witness. "Treat him like any other witness!" he exclaimed once. "This is a court. Ask him to name the date and place of conversation and then ask him who was present. The Secretary of War hasn't anything to do with this."

"I'm not sure," said Mr. Wescott, appealing to the Commissioner. "May I answer that question? I cannot very well protect myself."

The Secretary of War will protect you, shouted Mr. Kellogg, bouncing up in his chair again. His manner was quite explosive "His partner sits right over there to see that the deal goes through. This makes me tired, anyway. Protection!

Mr. Stimson had risen at the first mention of the Secretary of War. He was sitting across he table from Mr. Kellogg and was nearly fifteen feet from him. Mr. Stimson's face was quite white. "What do you mean?" he said to Mr. Kellogg and advanced a long step across the room.

room.

"Oh. go on," said Mr. Keilogg. "I know what I am talking about. You can't—
"What do you mean sir?" repeated Mr. Stimsin, who was beside the table by this time and was learning across it, looking Mr. Kellogg squarely in the eye.

The general uproar was constantly increasing. T Commissioner barely made himself heard as he shouted at the top of his voice:

"Will somebody bring a United States Marshal here at once? I want a United States Marshal."

Mr. Kellogg was quiet at once. He sat down and simply glared through his glasses at everybody else was quiet. The Commissioner said in a moderate tone: "I may have to have somebody arrested."

"Let me say," said Mr. Stimson, "that Mr. Westcott is my personal client and that I am here altogether in his interest."

Mr. Kellogg bounced up, looked at the Commissioner, bit his lip and sat down. He then listened almost meekly to a brief lecture which was read to him by the Commissioner. The examination of the witness went on. Check after check, deed after deed and contract after contract was shown to the witness, who identified each one. It was quite impossible for one not familiar with the case to follow the significance of the testimony, but Mr. Erwin said afterward that by comparing the books of the different banks in which Carter Greene and the Gaynors had kept their accounts, and by looking over the books of the brokers and others with whom Carter had transactions and by an analysis of the Westcott accounts during the time that Carter had charge of them, it was susceptible of proof that every time a payment was made by Carter to the contracting company as disbursing agent only the part of it needed for current expenses was kept in Savannah. The rest of it was deposited to the credit of one of the Gaynors or to the credit of Greene in a New York bank. Within a day or two after it was deposited the amount was divided into thirds. Two thirds of it was traced by checks to the possession of the Gaynors and Greene after that and one third was checked out in cash. Invariably within a few days after such a division had been made Carter appeared in New York and bought stocks or bonds or real estate to the exact amount of the one third that had not been converted into cash. Nearly all these purchases were made in the name of Mr. Westcott's name, were not really made for him, that his testimony was of the utmost value.

Mr. Westcot

Mr. Westcott's cross-examination was post-poned entil after the summer adjournment to Sept. 27.

URGES CUBANS TO NAME GOOD MEN. Gen. Wood's Tour Preliminary to the Election of Constitutional Convention Delegates.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. HAVANA, Aug. 10.-Governor General Wood was enthusiastically received upon reaching Matanzas, for which city he started yesterday. He consulted with the Mayor and other members of the city government and the political leaders regarding the coming elections. He found that many of the leaders were inclined to elect radical revolutionists as members of the | blocked the streets about the station, as was Constitutional Convention. He warned them that the island needed good men as delegates.

Gen. Wood will start almost immediately on a trip around the island. He will be accompanied by Secretary of State Tamayo and Senor Lacoste. The trip will be made in the Viking. Senores Tamayo and Lacoste will aid Gen. Wood in pressing on the people the need of careful selection of delegates to the convention. Gen. Wood says that his main object is to talk with the people of all sections of the island, and with men of all the political parties, and to impress upon them that if the convention is not composed of good men it is not likely that the constitution which will be drafted will be of such a nature as to secure and perpetuate a stable government. The Cubans, he says, will be the main suffer 's if through a bad selection of delegates the convention should not give the good results hold for. He will urge that politics be placy after good character and ability in the choice of delegates.

TO DINE ON A PARK LAWN. Plans for Welcoming and Feasting the Caban

The 1,320 Cuban schoolteachers now in this country are coming to this city from Washington on Aug. 20. On the day of their arrival President Low will entertain them at Columbia University and on Aug. 21 Acting Mayor Guggenheimer will receive them in behalf of the city in Central Park. As soon as he got word that the teachers were coming the Acting Mayor yesterday communicated with Charles R. Eddy and asked for suggestions as to the best way of entertaining them. He said afterward that Mr. Eddy and other merchants in the Cuban trade would contibute what was necessary to make the affair a success. The Acting Mayor will make his speech of welcome in Central Park and then, if Park Commissioner Clausen is willing, a dinner for the 1320 teachers will be served on one of the park lawns. After the dinner the guests will be taken to the Art and Natural History museums and to Grant's Tomb. President O'Brien of the Board of Education has been asked to make a speech and he may ask the teachers to visit the Normal College. President Low will entertain them at Colum-

NO HABEAS CORPUS FOR NEELY.

Judge Wallace in the United States Circuit
Court yesterday denied the application of John
D. Lindsay for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf
of Charles F. W. Neely, whose extradition to
Cuba for trial in connection with the Post Office
frauds was consented to by Judge Lacombe
last Wednesday. The writ was asked for on
various grounds, the principal one of which
was that the act of June 6, 1900, was unconstituitional. That point has already been passed
upon by Judge Lacombe. Another contention was that the act did not confer upon a
Circuit Judge jurisdiction to entertain extradition proceedings.

In denying a motion for a writ Judge Wallace
remanded Neely to the custody of Marshal
Henkel pending the decision on an appeal
which will be taken by Nelly's coursed to dition proceedings.

In denying a motion for a writ Judge Wallace remanded Neely to the custody of Marshal Henkel pending the decision on an appeal which will be taken by Neely's counsel to the

TRIED TO KILL WIFE AND HIMSELF Retired Fire Chief Hogan of Jersey City Was Jealous - His Mind Affected.

United States Supreme Court

John Hogan, a battalion chief of the Jersey City Fire Department who was retired on a pension in November last because of permanent disability incurred while on duty, attempted disability incurred while on daty, attempted yesterday to kill himself and his wife at 65 Danforth avenue where they boarded. Shortly after noon Mrs. Hogan was heard to scream for help and when the door was opened she was found lying on the floor. She had a gash in the right side of her throat. Her husband knelt beside her with a knife in his hand the blade of which was ground down to a very fine edge.

knelt beside her with a knife in his hand the blade of which was ground down to a very fine edge.

Mrs. Simonson, Mrs. Hogan's mother, seized Hogan by the arms and dragged him away while Mrs. McNeil, the boarding-house keeper and her niece assisted the injured woman to another room. Then Mrs. Simonson went to the street and summoned Peliceman Bose who called an ambulance in which Mrs. Hogan was sent to the City Hospital.

When Bose went to Hogan's room to arrest him it was found that Hogan had cut his throat. The knife blade had severed the windpipe, but had not touched the jugular vein. He was removed to the City Hospital where it was said his chance of recovery was very slight.

Mrs. Hogan is Hogan's second wife. She is as years old while he is 52. The five years of their married life have been very stormy owing to Hogan's Jealousy. Two years ago he tried to kill her and a year ago he repeated the attempt. About two years ago Hogan was thrown from his wagon as he was driving to a fire and struck on his head. He recovered physically, but his mind has at times been affected.

THE WOODS A BATHING HOUSE.

Young Women Attract a Gallery in the Tree tops of Bayside, L. I. The young women summer residents of Bay-side, L. I., who go in bathing must do their dressing in the woods. For over twenty years

dressing in the woods. For over twenty years the beach of Little Neck Bay, just off from the Crocheron House, has been a favorite place for bathers. Several years ago Joseph Crocheron, proprietor of the place at that time, built a number of bathing houses convenient to the water. Throngs used these houses every day during the season.

Last week, for some unaccountable reason, all the houses were destroyed. The women and girls took to the woods to make their changes of garments. This went all right until a day or two ago when the women learned that some of the boys had secreted themselves in the trees overhead and had watched the performance. An effort is being made by the summer residents to have bathing houses built near Willets Point.

Settling the Cigarmakers' Strike. As a result of the conference between repre sentatives of the striking cigarmakers and the manufacturers on Thursday a scheme of settlemanufacturers on Thursday a scheme of settlement was put in operation yesterday which will result, it is expected, in all the strikes being ended within two weeks. The manufacturers will agree to the unionizing of the factories, and on the question of wages and other conditions each firm will be taken up separately, as each has its own prices according to the brands of cigars it makes. The committee recreasing the strikers was in conference with Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffers all day yesterday.

The Commercial Cable Company announced vesterday that there was still about seventy

hours delay via the Northern lines to Japan, and that messages by that route were only ac-cepted at the sender's risk. The Eastern route is open.

DOWIE, 10 PERCENT. HEALER COMES TO TOWN AND ADMITS THAT RIGHTEOUSNESS PAYS.

Collecte Tubes in Chicago Like a Levite and Starts for Palestine Like a Millionaire in Order to See the Sun Rise on the Twentieth Century-The New Zion's Overseer.

The Rev. John Alexander Dowle came to New York yesterday from the wicked city of Chicago. He came in a special car surrounded by a retinue of relatives and dependents and rode resplendent in a laudau from the Grand Central station to the Murray Hill Later he and his suite rode, once more in laudaus, to the Hoboken ferry, crossing to the other side still in their coaches, and thence to the pier of the Graf Waldersee, the Hamburg-American liner, where the whole party went aboard bound for Great Britain, northern Africa and Palestine. The steamer sailed this morning at daybreak.

The Rev. John Alexander Dowle has been out in Chleago for the last ten years. His performances in the faith-healing line have caused him no end of trouble with the newspapers and the law, but he has managed to come out on top. He kept beating the game and gathering strength with certain elements that go to make up Chicago's population until four years ago he got strong enough to establish a church of his own. He called it the Christian Catholic Church in Zion. He put himself at the head of it under the title of General Overseer, and he was a good one. He built tabernacles and healing homes all over Chicago, established branches in different formed a bank and a land company, set up a printing house and a lace industry, exacted 16 per cent. of the earnings of all his followers in the name of the church and prospered mightily. This is his own story. He makes no bones of it. He brags of it, in fact, and tells you with his eyes shining that the sheep are coming into the fold at the rate of 12,000 a year. He proclaims the fact

told in yesterday's SUN. When the city editors of the New York papers got down to work yesterday morning they saw the announcement from Chicago that Dowie would be in New York later in the day.

that in Chicago alone there are 50,000 members

of his church, not counting minors. On

Thursday when he started on his pilgrimage

to Jerusalem the crowd that saw him off

saw the announcement from Chicago that Dowie would be in New York later in the day. They prepared to send reporters to see him. A little later the following note came to the different offices:

"Dowie and party embark for Europe on steamship Graf Waldersee, Hamburg-American Line, Hoboken, 5 P. M., Friday."

This note was unsigned. A few minutes later, in order that there might be no mistake, an unsigned telegram came to the newspaper offices. It announced that Dowie and party would stop at the Murray Hill flotel. The party arrived at the Grand Central station at 1:30 P. M. City Passenger Agent Wheeler of the New York Central, duly impressed that the faith healer was coming in state, had gone up to Poughkeepsle to meet him. An advance agent had engaged a suite of rooms at the hotel and arranged with an express company to bring the baggage over. The hotel people had taken it upon themselves to send over a bus to carry the party across the street.

When the train pulled in the party pulled out. It consisted of the General Overseer and his wife, his son, A. J. Gladstone Dowie, who is just out of Chicago University; his daughter, Esther A. Dowle, who has just entered the university; Carl F. Stern, the Overseer's stenographer; O. L. Sprecher, the Overseer has Just purchased a lace 'mill with a view to transpontation if from Nottingham, England, to the new town of Zion, which the Overseer is creating hear Wausegan, Wis., forty-two miles from Chicago. The master of transportation, Daniel F. Robinson, whosailed with the party, was on the ground when the rest arrived, he having come on to arrange matters.

When the party got out of the car and came forward to the exit of the station, the Overseer dependent of the hotel they across the street to the hotel. Then the baggage man's troubles began, He located twenty-seven trunks and twenty smaller p

flowing locks not so white there came an outcry.

"Ah, gentlemen," he exclaimed, moving toward the reporters with a beaming face and outstretched hands, "did you want to see me? Well,
sit down, gentlemen, sit down.

A table was cleared, paper was furnished and
the Rev. Mr. Dowie began the story of his life.
He began at the beginning and brought it up to
date, even looking into the future. He has a
finely formed head and bright eyes. He was
neatly clad in a suit of gray tweed, the coat
of which was a frock. He gave one the impression of being extremely healthy and well cared
for.

finely formed head and bright eyes. He was neatly claif a suit of gray tweed, the coat of which was a frock. He gave one the impression of being extremely healthy and well cared for.

According to his own account, he was born in Scotland fifty-five years ago. He went to a Congregational theological seminary in Edinburgh, where he first got his ideas on the subject of divine healing. He made up his mind that Jesus Christ taught the salvation of the body as well as of the soul. When he had a stomach trouble and was about to die his doctor told him he couldn't be helped. He walked home read the Bible all night, prayed for a circ and was instantly made well. He went to Sidney. New South Wales, and was ordained to the Congregational ministry. He kept formally within the Church, but slowly drifted away from its teachings because he came to believe that it had drifted into apostasy. While in Sidney he spent two terms in mil, one of thirty days and one of five days, for holding temperance meetings without a permit from the Mayor. He was very highly thought of there and Sir Henry Parker, when Premier of the colony, offered him the portfolio of Education, but he would not take it. In 1878 he felt obliged to resign from the Congregational ministry and, going to Melbourne, he established the Free Christian Tabornacle, where he taught in his own way.

A little later he developed his divine healing theory. There came an epidemic of putrid fever, He went out amonat the people, laid his hands on them, prayed and the people, he says, got well. He saved thousands of lives, so many lives that all 'Australia rang with his name and no church could hold the people who came to hear him.

Well, everybody thought he ought to found a new church, but he didn't want to. He shirked the responsibility. He thought he'd trayel to evade it. So he came to this country in 1888, landing at San Francisco. He established some of these healing homes, and the doctors, so he says, got lealous. They were all on the verse of starvation. They made the ne

The Voice of Zion, with ever-increasing circulation.

Our people," he declared, "were in the ambulance corps on both sides in the Boer War and did great work. They were looked on with favor by the dectors. They did not fight, though. I'm opposed to all war."

After this came the new town of Zion, covering 8,500 acres of land, to which the Coming City is devoting most of its attention. Brother-in-Law Stevenson is going to bring over this lace industry and fifty hands. The Zion Bank is going to have its head office there with a branch in Chicago, and the Zion Land and Investment Company stands ready to sell lots

to any one who will embrace the faith. The affairs of the Church really seem more prosperous than those of any other sect. Its members are most generous. All donations are based on the old Bi-lical tithe system of taxation—10 per cent. of himcome.

"How can they do it?" asked one of the reporters.

porters.
"I'll tell you how," frankly responded the Overseer. "They abstain from all alcohol all drugs, all tobacco, swine flesh, secret societies, horse races, theatres, dances and the like. By so doing, at the end of the week they can give 10 per cent. and be considerably ahead."

like. By so doing, at the end of the week they alread."

"How do they have any fun?"

"Well, as one of my deacon's said, if you'd go to a meeting in a tabernacle you'd see how much they enjoyed themselves."

"How much is the church worth?"

"Oh, I should say I've got about \$2,000,000. You see, I'm the trustee for the Church. I'm pretty shrewd in business. I think I've shewn that, I created all this for the Church and I'm the trustee. But I've made a will by which my wife accepts a lump sum in lieu of dower and the rest will go right back to the Church when I die. In the last nine years my income has been about \$1,000,000 and I've given all except \$25,000 of it back to the Church."

"How do you do it?" asked one of the reporters. "Give me the secret, wont you?"

"Yee, I'll given you the secret, laughed the Overseer; "you do what I've done and you'll have as much money."

As to his present trip the Overseer declared it was the result of a vow.

"Many years ago," he said, "I made a vow that, should God let me live. I would see the morning sun rise over the hills of Jerusalem at the dawn of the twenteth century. I intend to keep that vow, stopping to attend to some business matters in England. I'm not going to ride into Jerusalem on the back of an ass, as has been said. Some Chicago literary ass wrote that. I expect to return about Feb. I, unless Um delayed by business matters."

Dowle is opposed to Freemasonry. He says the leaders of the Methodist Episcopal Church have sold out to the "world, the fissh and the devil" because they have let the Freemasons get control of the Church.

PROMOTED POLICE ASK FOR WRITS. Their Promotion Had Been Contested by the Municipal Civil Service Board.

Nineteen members of the police force who were promoted for heroic conduct by the Police Commissioners on June 1 and 2 to the grade o roundsmen, moved before Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court yesterday for writs of mandamus compelling the Municipal Civil Service Commissioners to certify the payrolls so that they can draw the pay of roundsmen. The Municipal Civil Service Board had taken the position that promotions were invalid unless those promoted had passed examinations for the higher office. Recently Justice O'Gorman decided in a similar case that the Police Board had power to promote for heroic conduct with-

had power to promote for heroic conduct without an examination.

When the cases came up yesterday it was announced that no objection was made by the Civil Service Board to the promotion of four of the men whose heroic conduct had been investigated by that board. Writs were issued in the four cases and the others were adjourned for a week.

The men who obtained writs are Lawrence E. Patterson of 87 Williams street, Brooklyn, who rescued Kate Monohan on Sept. 4, when she fell into the East River from a barge; Michael W. Maguire of 484 Sixtieth street, Brooklyn, who rescued the Katz family from a fire at 1383 Third avenue; Samuel F. Harrigan of 283 Jay street, Brooklyn, who rescued Mrs. Solomon, Miss Solomon and Mrs. Bates at the Windsor Hotel fire, and John P. Leary of 2002 Batigate avenue, who rescued Mrs. C. Simmons at the Windsor Hotel fire.

SHOT ONE OF HIS CREW DEAD. Capt. Track of the Schooner Isaiah K. Stetson

Kills One of the Crew at Ponce. BANGOR, Me., Aug. 10 .- Capt. Charles F. Trask of the schooner Isebih K. Stetson, which arrived here several days ago, told a story of how he had to kill one of his crew in self-defence while the Stetson was lying in the harbor of Ponce, Porto Rico, on June 3. The schooner reached Ponce on that day from Jacksonville, and as soon as they could get ashore four of the crew, all Germans, began drinking heavily. As soon as their money was spent, the men came back to the Stetson and demanded more from the captain. Upon his refusal the men made a savage attack upon him. Finally made a savage attack upon him. Finally one of the men hit Capt, Trask over the head with a belaying pin, knocking him to the deck. Finally the captain went ashore for assistance to quell the mutiny, but the authorities told him to go ahead and defend himself with a revolver if necessary. On returning, the crew him down the companionway. Believing that he was in danger of death, Capt, Trask opened fire with a revolver on his assailants, killing the ringleader instantly. This put an end to the brawl and Capt, Trask went ashore and gave himself up to the authorities. He obtained a speedy hearing and was acquitted on the ground that the shooting was done self-defence. Two other members of the cr say that Capt. Trask would have been justif

Fatally Wounds "Plug" McCarthy, Who Had Threatened Him in a Newark Saloon. Thomas F. Grant, a one-legged clog dancer. mortally wounded Benjamin, alias Plug McCarthy, last evening in a saloon row in

Grant was employed as a barkeeper in the Century Hotel, formerly the White Cloud, on Market street near the Pennsylvania station. Plug and his brother Frank were in the place with Annie Deerin before 7 o'clock, and made such a disturbance that Grant went out and called Policeman Vaughan, who drove them out. Plug returned an hour later and accused Grant of "holding out" \$3. This led to an argument and Plug seized a bottle, raising it over Grant's head. Tommy had a pistol handy and shot quickly. The ball entered McCarthy's head at the inner corner of the left eye and lodged in the back of the head. Grant was arrested and McCarthy was taken Grant was arrested and McCarthy was taken to the City Hospital, where it was said that his case was hopeless. McCarthy has been a disturber for years, and has served several terms in prison. Grant is known to be a quiet fellow, and has been upon the variety stage for years. McCarthy is 36 years old and Grant is about three years older.

COLER DECRIES WATER FAMINE.

He Thinks Much of the Alarming Talk Is Investigated by Ramapo People. Comptroller Coler, who said the other day that the water famine scare in Brooklyn was unnecessary because existing waste of water could be easily stopped, became a little more explicit yesterday and intimated that the water scare was being worked up for a purpose and that the purpose was to create a public sentiment which might be taken advantage of by

the Ramapo Water Company. "The water waste," said the Comptroller, "is enormous, but not necessary, and it is more than probable that an investigation would show that political influence is exerted to make the waste what it is. A company like the Ramapo concern can use its power to further its own end in many ways, and almost without limit.

limit.

"This power can only be checked by stringent legislation, and to get that legislation the people must elect a Governor who will call a special session of the Legislature of which the entire time will be given to the discussion of the Ramapo issue. In that way only can the people be made to realize the importance of the issue and the necessity of crushing a corporation that would take to itself more power than is vested in the State, because it would control the entire water supply, and that is the very life of the city and State."

TWO WOMEN RESCUED.

Life Guard Palled Them Out After They Had Sunk in Each Other's Arms.

Miss Daisy Raymond of Eighteenth avenue, Bensonhurst, and Mrs. Clarence Princeton of Hamil's station, Rockaway, had a narrow escape from drowning at Bensonhurst yesterday. While the tide was low they hired bathing suits at Owen Zeigler's pavilion and waded out to a raft. By the time they were ready to return the tide had come in and the water was over their heads. The two women sank, locked in each other's arms. Henry Nieder, a life guard, managed to ret them to the shore. Both were unconscious, but were regived by De were unconscious, but were revived by Dr. Voorhees and Dr. Ehlen.

A new transmitter of fire alarms was installed

in the telegraph bureau at Fire Headquarters yesterday. It cost the city \$5,300. It is designed to obviate the chance of mistakes due to the sending out of alarms over the Morse key by the operator. Heretofore alarms have been sent out first by hand over what are known as the "combination" circuits and then by machine over "large gong" circuits. With the new apparatus the operator by a quick manipulation of dials, on which are numbers from 1 to 10, sends the alarm to the companies much more rapidly than by the old system. HELP FOR BISHOP POTTER.

TOO MUCH WORK FOR ONE MAN IN THIS GREAT DIOCESE.

The Rev. Percy S. Grant and the Rev. William M. Grosvenor Talked Of for the Office of Bishop Coadjutor—The Bishop Said to Favor the Plan for Bishops Suffragan. So strongly is it believed that Bishop Potter of the Episcopal Diocese of New York will at an early date ask for assistance in the discharge of his duties that the personality of the proposed assistant is now being discussed by the clergy and more active laymen of the diocese. The canons of the Church provide for the election of a Bishop Coadjutor, but such assistant is usually asked for only because of the illness or ad-vanced age of the Diocesan. Bishop Potter was graduated from the Theological Seminary of Virginia in 1857 and went at once to a small parish in Greensburg, Pa. He has therefore been in orders forty-three years. He is not, however, in poor health nor do his sixty-odd

years yet weigh heavily upon him.

For a long time it has been evident to Bishop Potter and others that it is impossible for one man to perform all of the labors devolving upon the Bishop of this, the largest Episcopal diocese Recently these duties have multiplied to such an extent that Bishop Potter has consulted members of his standing committee about the best measure of relief. No one knows at what conclusion he has arrived, or if he will bring the matter forward at the Diocesan Convention, which will meet six weeks hence. It is so well known, though, that something must be done soon, and that the Bishop intends to take the lead in some direction, that local church circles are mentioned from outside the diocese, but the two men who are regarded with most favor are the Rev. Percy S. Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, and the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation Both are New England born, and both are of the same type of Churchmanship as the Bis The names of the Rev. Dr. C. M. Niles of Sing Sing and the Rev. Dr. George M. Christian of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin are also

Sing and the Rev. Dr. George M. Christian of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin are also heard.

The Rev. Mr. Grant is a native of Boston and a member of the Harvard class of 1883. He was graduated from the Episcopal divinity school in Cambridge in 1886 and went at once to the Church of the Ascension, Fall River. Heafterward became minister in charge there. Ho cahe from Fall River to this city in 1893 to succeed the Rev. Dr. E. Winchester Donald, who went to Trinity, Boston, in succession to Philips Brooks. He was one of the stanch supporters of Bishop Potter in the Briggs controversy and is now secretary of the Committee on Increased Responsibilities of the Church in our new political possessions. It was in the latter capacity that he wentround the world with the Bishop.

The Rev. Mr. Grosvenor is a native of New London, Conn. He was graduated from Williams College in 1885 and came at once to Grace Church on the Heights, Brooklyn, where he spent his diaconate and one year in addition. For five years he was rector of Trinity Church, Lenox, Mass. He came to the Church of the Incarnation in 1895 as successor to the Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks. He declined the vicarate of St. Agnes's Chapel, the uptown Trinity, and the chance of being in line as successor to the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix.

The salary of the Bishop of New York is \$12,000 a year. A man who has the Bishop's confidence and is able to know the larger affairs of the diocese said yesterday:

"Thave it on good authority that the Bishop's confidence and is able to know the larger affairs of the diocese said yesterday:

"Thave it on good authority that the Bishop's confidence and is able to know the larger affairs of the diocese and the said positions, except that they do not succeed upon the death of the diocese and on the subject. The law for the first property of the diocese and the situation, Bishop Potter has three or four great tasks on hand. Of course one of them is the new cathedral hesidas the cathedral, there is the Bishop's house, and another house for deaco

Body of the Blenheim's Elevator Boy Found but How He Died Not Known.

William McLaughlin, 18 years old, of 214 West Sixty-sixth street, was employed as elevator boy at the Blenheim apartment house, at 2491 Broadway, three weeks ago. Yester day afternoon, Peter McDwyer, the superin tendent of the house, called for him but received no answer. The elevator was at the top of the house and no answer was made to repeated pushes on the electric button. Mo-Dwyer went to the fifth floor and there found bwyer went to the first noor and there found that the door and ornamental iron work enclosing the elevator shaft were bent. At the same time Dr. Haas, who lives on the first floor of the house, found the body of the boy lying at the bottom of the elevator shaft. He had been dead, the doctor said, for fully half an hour. It is not known how the accident occurred.

FATHER AND DAUGHTER RESCUED. Two Physicians Who Could Swim Were For

tunately at Hand. Dr. Howard Hanscon of the J. Hood Wright Hospital and Dr. Frank Van Orden of 852 Wes 165th street made a daring rescue at Clasor Point on the Sound yesterday afternoon. The two physicians were in bathing when John W. Scott and his daughter of West Chester entered the water. Miss Scott after a short swim shouted for help. Her father swam to her rescue, but he too, became exhausted and sank.

Dr. Hanscon got to Miss Scott just as she was sliking for the last time. He towed her to shore by her hair. Meanwhile Dr. Van Orden had managed to get Mr Scott to the shore. Miss Scott was unconscious for over two hours, but was finally resuscitated by the two physicians.

Strikers Win at Havre.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. HAVRE, Aug. 10.-The strike among the stokers and other men in the shipping trade has ended somewhat in favor of the men

There was little or no change in the weather conditions yesterday, and consequently no immediate break in the warm wave is in sight, and the prospects are good for two days more of warm weather at least The area of high pressure remained stationary over he country south of the Lake regions, with the centre over the Tennessee and Ohio valleys, while the eastern half of the area extended well off the Atlantic Coast. The area of low pressure was still central over South Dakota, thus keeping the heat of the Central and Western States about the same as along the Atlantic Coast. It was fully ten degrees cooler along the Gulf Coast, from Florida to Texas, than in the Northern States.

Fair weather prevailed in all sections save for thunderstorms in northern New York, northern New England, Minuesota, the Dakotas and Montana, and; in one or two other places.

In this city the day was fair with continued high temperature; wind northwest, shifting to south. generally, fresh breeze; maximum temperature 94 degrees at 5 P.M.: average humidity,51 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 20.99; 3 P.M.,

The temperature as recorded by the official ther-

mometer, and also by THE SUN'S thermometer at the

VASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. For New England, local rains and thunderstorms

Saturday: probably showers Sunday; light to fresh southwest winds. For eastern New York, local rains and thunderstorms in north; fair in south portion Saturday, Sunday, fair; light to fresh southwest winds.

For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, generally fair Saturday and Sunday; light to fresh south winds. For western Pennsylvania and western New York, generally fair Saturday and Sunday except possibly showers and thunderstorms along the Lakes; light to

Sparklets.

MAKE ALL DRINKS SPARKLING. A SODA FOUNTAIN AT HOME.

By using SPARKLETS you can not only get any drink you have ever had at any Soda Fountain, but you can get better drinks than you ever had at the best Soda Fountain. The special bottle and enough SPARKLETS for 200 fizzy drinks take up less space than one rdinary carbonic water bottle.

SPARKLETS are light and take up little room. The special bottle will last for years. Mineral tablets and Fruit syrups furnished. Plain bottles, \$1.50 upwards. Syphons, \$2.50 upwards. SPARKLET'S, pts., 25 cts. Qts., 40 cts. (Box of 10).

Compressed Gas Capsule Co., B'way & 25th St., N.Y. City. BURGHERS CALL FOR ANNEXATION.

Many in the Transvani Who Want the Present State of Affairs Ended. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

From THE SUN'S Correspondent at Pretoria.

PRETORIA, Aug. 0.-There is a strong feeling here that immediate political measures should be taken to bring the war, which is now degenerating into a series of marauding raids, to a close. The number of burghers in the field is certainly diminishing. and those who are still fighting are held together partly by compulsion and partly by the feeling that there is no sufficient reason why they should surrender. They are also influenced to a certain extent by the large number of foreign adventurers now fighting with them, not 5 per cent, of whom were in the country before the war.

THE SUN correspondent interviewed several eading Transvaalers on this subject, and they expressed the opinion that Great Britain should annex the country at once. A reasonable time should then be allowed the genuine burghers to surrender their arms. If they failed to do this the penalty should be confiscation of their property. Notice should also be given to the foreign adventurers that any one of their class found with arms would be sent to prison for a long term, and any foreigner using arms with fatal effect would be punished with death. The present state of affairs is harmful alike to the interests of the British and of the burghers. A stronger policy would afford to burghers who have the best interests of the country at heart the required reason for submission.

PRETORIA, Aug. 10 .- Part of the railway south of Vereeniging was destroyed by the Boers last of Vereeniging was destroyed by the Boers had night. A number of passengers have been brought here on an armored train. There is a scarcity of coal in Johannesburg owing to the fact that Springs, the source of the supply, has been cut off by the Boers. Gen. Hamilton has relieved Rustenburg, the Boers who were besieging the place making only a feeble resistance. The Boers fied to the

west.
Gens. Kitchener and Methuen are bombarding Gen. De Wet's position from the north and south.

THE PRETORIA PLOT.

Men Who Planned to Seize Gen. Roberts Had All Taken the Oath of Neutrality.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Aug. 10 .-- A despatch from Pretoria says there were about fifteen conspirators in the plot to abduct Lord Roberts and kill a number of British officers. Their scheme was to set fire to two houses in the west end of the set are to two nouses in the west end of the city, hoping that during the confusion the troops would be concentrated there. Then they intended to enter the houses occupied by the British superior officers and kill these officers. Some of the conspirators were at the same time to secure Lord Roberts and carry him off. The plot was discovered at the last moment. Every person connected with this plot had

LOUIE FREEAR GETS DAMAGES. English Actress's Bill of \$4,000 Against G.

W. Lederer's Company. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, Aug. 10 .- The courts have awarded to Louie Freear, the actress, £800 damages for breach of contract against the Greater New York Amusement Company, of which George Lederer is the manager.

Louis Freear came to this country a year ago last spring to appear in "The Man in the Moon" at the New York Theatre. She had been popular for several years in London. Miss Freear received a large salary, sometimes said to be \$750 a week, for singing several cockney song; in the burlesque. New York did not care for her, and when the roof garden performances at the theatre began it was suggested by the management that Miss Freear might do something more toward earning her large salary by appearing in the vaudeville performance on the roof. Secure in the reputation of having made one of the worst failures ever known in a New York theatre, Miss Freear declined to take any chances by singing on the ground that her contract had been broken and returned to London to begin the litigation which has just ended in her favor.

BRESCI'S TRIAL ON AUG. 29. Prompt Conviction of the Assassin of King Humbert Is Expected.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ROMB, Aug. 10. -- It is stated that the trial of Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, will begin on Aug. 29. It will occupy but one sitting of the court.

LONDON, Aug. 11.-The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says that Bresci, King Humbert's assassin, acknowledges that he left the bert's assassin, acknowledges that he left the United States on a mission, which was the outcome of a plot hatched in Pater on, but no one in Italy knew anything about the plot until the evening of July 30, the day after the King was killed. The correspondent adds that this story is evidently told with the view to sheltering Bresci's associates.

FIUME, Aug. 10.—A dynamite cartridge exploded under a car of the electric railway yesterday. The police believe that the cartridge was placed on the track by Anarchista as a protest against the mourning demonstration; here for King Humbert.

WOMAN DEAD IN THE SURF. A SERVANT AT THE CHELSEA AVE-

NUE HOUSE, LONG BRANCH Richard Thomas, Who Was Seen With Her Last, Held Without Ball Pending the In-

quest To-day-Thomas Kennedy Also Ar-rested-Result of the Autopsy Held Back. LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 10.-The body of an unknown woman, who has been recently employed as a dishwasher at the Chelsea Avenue House, was found floating in the surf at the foot of Chelsea avenue, at 5 o'clock this morning. Richard Thomas, who was seen in her company on the beach at 1 o'clock this morning, and Thomas Kennedy, his friend, have been arrested to await the action of the

Coroner's jury to-morrow. The dead woman was about 30 years old and came here on July 20 from Mrs. Swartz's Intelligence Office, 315 East Seventy-third street. Manhattan. Her name is not known here, even to Proprietors Goodman and Guttman, of the Chelsea Avenue House, where she was employed. She was known at the boarding house simply as Mary. When found to-day

was employed. She was known at the boarding house simply as Mary. When found to-day she wore a polka-dot dress, a shirt waist of white with blue stripes and button shoes. She was about 5 feet 3 inches tall and weighed about 150 pounds. Her face was slightly pitted and she had long, light-brown hair.

The woman's body was found by Ernst Kupfel, who distinguished himself a week ago by pulling a shark ashore. He dragged the body up out of the water and went about his business without reporting the matter. A wave seen dashed up and carried it back into the surf. A little later Barney McGarvey and Henry Murphy saw the body and pulled it up on land. They reported to Coroner John W. Fleck and the body was removed to the Third avenue morgue of Hyer and Fleck.

From appearances the woman had been dead but a short time, and Coroner Fleck began an investigation at once. He learned that the woman was seen on the beach at 1 o'clock this morning by David Eller, Charles H. Greene and "Len" Arrowsmith. These men went in bathing at that hour and saw Richard Thomas in company with the woman. Thomas was blaced under arrest. At the same time Coroner

and "Len" Arrowsmith. These men went in bathing at that hour and saw Richard Thomas in company with the woman. Thomas was placed under arrest. At the same time Coroner Fleck arrested Thomas Kennedy, a near friend of Thomas, and both were put in the lockup. The three bathers identified Thomas as the man who was with the dead woman at 1 o'clock. They also fully described the clothing she wore. Thomas at first denied that he was with the woman, but afterward acknowledged that he was with her. Chief of Police James Layton had a talk with the prisoner to-night. Thomas said: "I swear to God, Chief, that I am not responsible for the woman's death. I will stand trial."

Dr. S. J. Woolley, who performed the autopsy this afternoon, declined to make public the cause of death, owing to the fact that the Coroner Fleck, too, was reticent, but admitted that the autopsy revealed the fact that the woman had been drinking heavily. Coroner Fleck is looking for a third person. It is not believed that the woman had been in deep water, nor that she committed suicide.

The Coroner has refused to take bail in Thomas's case.

RELEASING MILITARY PRISONERS. Between 200 and 300 Will Be Liberated at Alcatraz Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 10 .- Within the next two months between 200 and 300 men will be released from the military prison at Alcatraz Island. They have been serving there for various violations of army rules.

This is the first time in years that such a wholesale release of military convicts has been crdered, perhaps since the Civil War. As the offences in most cases were not serious it was thought best to free the men, having thoroughly disciplined them. Men convicted of serious offences will not be liberated. Before this there were about 475 prisoners at Alcatrac.

LIKE THE KISS SHE'D READ ABOUT salute Bestowed Upon a City Hall Bride by the Gallant Guggenheimer.

Helen Agnes Boh of Coney Island and William M. Turner of Brooklyn were married at the City Hall yesterday by Acting Mayor Guggenheimer. After the ceremony Turner said to his bride: "Now you are going to get from his Honor one of tho e kisses that you have read so much about in the newspapers." And the bride was not disappointed.

New Building for the Boys' Club of St. Mark's Place.

Plans were filed with the Building Departnent yesterday by P. H. Olin, architect, for a new five-story brick clubhouse, 70.11x50.1, for the Boys' Club of 125 St. Mark's place, at the northwest corner of Avenue A and Tenth street. It is to cost \$75,000. The building is to have an employment bureau and a carpenter shop for the boys in addition to a large gymnasium, lecture halls, music and billiard rooms and a number of smaller clubrooms.

The Held-Up Molineux Trial Bills. District Attorney Gardiner went to the

Comptroller's office yesterday and had a talk with Mr. Coler about the held-up Molineux trial bills. Both of them agree that Dr. Witthaus's bill and the bills of some of the other experts are exorbitant and should be contested.

Before going away the District Attorney asked the Comptroller if he were going to accept the nomination for Governor. Mr. Coler said that he did not want the office.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD AND TRAVELLING TRUNK GUGHT TO CONTAIN A BOTTLE OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A Simple Remedy for Preventing & Curing by Natural Means

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, Constipation, Thirst, Skin Eruptions, Boils, Feverish Cold, Influenza, Throat Affections, & Fevers of all kinds. THE EFFECT OF END'S "FRUIT SALT" ON a DISORDERED. SLEEPLESS, and FEVERISH CONDITION IS SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

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